

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

(501 West 10th Street, Room 310, Fort Worth, TX 76102-3673)

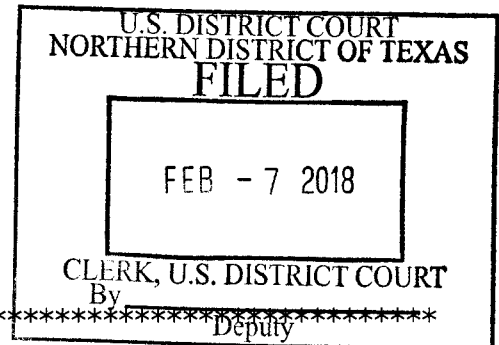
Ronald Satish Emrit,  
Plaintiff (Pro Se)

v.

AT & T &  
Time Warner, Inc.  
Defendants

**4- 18 CV 00 90 0**

**C. A. No.:**



\*\*\*\*\*

**COMPLAINT**

COMES NOW, the plaintiff Ronald Satish Emrit, who is bringing forth this complaint against the two defendants because of the fact that the first defendant (i.e. AT & T) is trying to affect net neutrality by performing a corporate takeover of Time Warner, Inc. to form a larger conglomerate. The issue is ripe for adjudication and not moot given that the plaintiff has several music videos uploaded to Vevo, Apple Music/itunes, YouTube, Vimeo, Daily Motion, and VHX which are companies that would be negatively affected by the repeal of the net neutrality doctrine coupled with the merger and/or acquisition involving AT & T and Time Warner, Inc.. In bringing forth this complaint, the plaintiff states, avers, and alleges the following:

**I.) NATURE OF THE CASE**

- 1.) Although the merger of AT & T and Time Warner, Inc. (or the apparent acquisition of Time Warner, Inc. by the parent corporation AT & T in an apparent cash-for-stock acquisition) has not occurred yet, the plaintiff argues

that he still has the standing, causation, and redressability to assert a cause of action against the two defendants given that the merger and/or acquisition in question will apparently give the defendants the ability to discriminate against the content of other smaller internet-based companies such as Vimeo, VHX, Daily Motion, and perhaps Vevo (notwithstanding the fact that Vevo is owned by most of the major record labels and Abu Dhabi Media).

- 2.) Accordingly, the plaintiff argues that the proposed merger should be enjoined and/or precluded by the Bureau of Economics and Bureau of Consumer Protection at the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Anti-Trust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.
- 3.) More specifically, the plaintiff believes in pertinent part that AT & T and Time Warner, Inc. will attempt to favor subsidiaries that they own which are involved in the World Wide Web as being Internet Service Providers (ISP's) even though the plaintiff has been informed that Verizon in particular is barred from favoring the content of its own company until 2019 by a court injunction. Large conglomerates such as Comcast and AT & T will not be precluded and/or enjoined from favoring the content of their own Internet Service Providers (ISP's) given that the injunction imposed on Verizon does not currently apply to AT & T, Time Warner, Inc., Comcast, or any of their subsidiaries.

## **II.) PARTIES TO THIS LITIGATION**

- 4.) The plaintiff is an indigent, disabled, and unemployed resident of the state of Nevada. His current mailing address is 8756 Las Vegas Court, Apartment # 2023, Fort Worth, Texas 76116. His cell phone number is currently (301)537-8471 and his primary email address is [einsteinrockstar2@outlook.com](mailto:einsteinrockstar2@outlook.com). The plaintiff is filing this cause of action in the U.S. District Court for Hawaii because he anticipates that he

will be contemplating the possibility of moving to Hawaii closer to the 2020 presidential election.

5.) The first defendant is "doing business as" (d/b/a) AT & T. Its principal place of business (ppb) and/or nerve center is located at the following address: 211 S Akard St, Dallas, TX 75202. Its telephone number is (210) 821-4105.

6.) The second defendant is Time Warner, Inc. with its location at One Time Warner Center, New York, NY 10019-8016. Its telephone number is 212-484-8000.

### **III.) JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7.) According to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 8(a)(1), Plaintiff is required to provide "a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction, unless the court already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new jurisdictional support;"

8.) Because the court does not already have personal or subject matter jurisdiction over this issue, it is necessary to engage in a brief discussion of the court's jurisdiction so that the defendants can not move to dismiss this case based on procedural grounds involving a lack of proper jurisdiction.

9.) Pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. Section 1332, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas (as an Article III court) has jurisdiction over this matter because there is complete diversity of jurisdiction between the Plaintiff and the two defendants.

10.) As an Article III court, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas also has subject matter jurisdiction over the present case at bar because this proceeding involves a discussion of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act and Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

11.) Because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 (i.e. \$250,000 is greater than \$75,000), this court also has jurisdiction with regards to that particular issue.

### **IV.) STATEMENT OF FACTS**

12.) AT & T is currently trying to perform a corporate takeover of Time Warner, Inc. (which is not engaging in any “poison pill” mechanisms to avoid a corporate takeover).

13.) This attempt on the part of AT & T (to acquire Time Warner, Inc.) is appropriately being “blocked” by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and Department of Justice as it is in clear violation of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts.

14.) If AT & T is allowed to acquire Time Warner, Inc., it is expected that AT & T will attempt to favor the content of its own Internet Service Providers (ISP’s) over websites such as Vimeo, YouTube, iTunes, and Vevo, i.e. all web-sites in which the plaintiff currently does business as an independent recording artist, songwriter, and publicist.

15.) The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and its chairman Ajit Pai had recently repealed the Obama era doctrine of “net neutrality” in its ruling in December of 2017 (the doctrine had been put in place back in 2015).

16.) Pursuant to Rule 201 of the Federal Rules of Evidence (FRE), the court in the present case at bar can take judicial notice that the plaintiff has a pending lawsuit against Ajit Pai, the FCC, Donald Trump, Attorney General Jeff Sessions, etc. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

#### **V.) COUNT ONE: MATERIAL BREACH OF CONTRACT**

17.) A breach of contract is material if, as a result of the breach, the nonbreaching party does not receive the substantial benefit of his or her bargain. If the breach is material, the nonbreaching party (i) may treat the contract as at an end (any duty of counter-performance is discharged), and (ii.) has an immediate right to all remedies

for breach of the entire contract, including total damages (Note that a minor breach, if coupled with anticipatory repudiation, is treated as a material breach).

18.) In determining whether a breach is material or minor, the courts look at the following factors:

- i.) The amount of benefit received by the nonbreaching party;
- ii.) The adequacy of compensation for damages to the injured party;
- iii.) The extent of part performance by the breaching party;
- iv.) Hardship to the breaching party;
- v.) Negligent or willful behavior of the breaching party; and
- vi.) The likelihood that the breaching party will perform the remainder of the contract.

19.) The defendant committed a material breach of contract by attempting to perform a corporate takeover (or a merger and acquisition) of Time Warner, Inc. so that the defendant can favor its own Internet Service Providers (ISP's) over websites like Vimeo, YouTube, and Vevo after the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) repealed the doctrine of net neutrality (the plaintiff has a separate lawsuit against the FCC and other named defendants in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia).

## **VI.) COUNT TWO: NEGLIGENCE**

20.) In order to prove a prima facie case for negligence, the following elements must be proved:

- i.) A duty on the part of the defendant to conform to a specific standard of conduct for protection of the plaintiff against an unreasonable risk of injury;
- ii.) A breach of that duty by the defendant;
- iii.) The breach is the actual and proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury; and
- iv.) Damage

21.) The defendant committed negligence because it breached its duty of care owed to the plaintiff by attempting to perform a corporate takeover (or a merger and acquisition) of Time Warner, Inc. so that the defendant can favor its own Internet Service Providers (ISP's) over websites like Vimeo, YouTube, and Vevo after the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) repealed the doctrine of net neutrality (the plaintiff has a separate lawsuit against the FCC and other named defendants in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia).

**VII.) COUNT THREE: TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH BUSINESS  
RELATIONS/CONTRACTS**

22.) A plaintiff must establish five elements in order to prevail in a tortious interference with contract claim. The plaintiff must establish:

- a.) the existence of a contract,
- b.) the alleged wrongdoer's knowledge of the contract,

- c.) intentional procurement of its breach,
- d.) without justification, and
- e.) damages. *Kallok v. Medtronic, Inc.*, 573 N.W.2d, 356, 362. (Minn. 1998).

23.) The defendant committed the tortious interference with business relations/contracts (creating a competitive situation interfering with the plaintiff's online music business) by attempting to perform a corporate takeover (or a merger and acquisition) of Time Warner, Inc. so that the defendant can favor its own Internet Service Providers (ISP's) over websites like Vimeo, YouTube, and Vevo after the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) repealed the doctrine of net neutrality (the plaintiff has a separate lawsuit against the FCC and other named defendants in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia).

**VIII.) COUNT FOUR: INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (IIED)**

24.) To establish a prima facie case for the intentional infliction of emotional distress (IIED), the following elements must be proved:

- a.) An act by defendant amounting to extreme and outrageous conduct,
- b.) Intent or recklessness,
- c.) Causation and,
- d.) Damages -severe emotional distress.

25.) The defendant committed the intentional infliction of emotional distress (IIED) because it is extreme, outrageous, and egregious for the defendant to attempt to perform a corporate takeover (or a merger and acquisition) of Time Warner, Inc. (in clear violation of the Clayton and Sherman Anti-Trust laws enforced by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and Department of Justice) so that the defendant can favor its own Internet Service Providers (ISP's) over websites like Vimeo, YouTube, and Vevo (utilized by the plaintiff in his online music business ventures) after the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) repealed the doctrine of net neutrality (the plaintiff has a separate lawsuit against the FCC and other named defendants in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia).

**IX.) COUNT FIVE: VIOLATION OF THE CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT**

26.) According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act was enacted in order to ensure that there is perfect competition in every market as opposed to there being a monopoly or oligopoly caused by cartels with regards to price-fixing. The concept of Anti-Trust Law was created during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt who was with the "Rough Riders" during the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War in a land where the indigenous hero Hatuey and the Arawak and Taino Indians originally took residence. Theodore Roosevelt was a "trust-buster" who fought the cartel created by J.P. Morgan (over



banking), Andrew Carnegie (over the steel industry), Cornelius Vanderbilt (over the railway industry which nowadays seems to be controlled by the “Oracle of Omaha” Warren Buffett and his company Berkshire Hathaway), Henry Ford (over the automotive industry), and John D. Rockefeller (over the oil industry). According to many conspiracy theorists, John D. Rockefeller was one of the members of the Illuminati in addition to the Rothschild family (Jewish banking family in Europe) and perhaps the Hapsburgs. Theodore Roosevelt became president after William McKinley was assassinated and J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and John D. Rockefeller (with his company Standard Oil which would later become the subject of a tax law case known as *Eisner v. Macomber*, 252 U.S. 189 (1920)) take credit for putting William McKinley in office to win against their competitor William Jennings Bryan who was attempting to “take down” the powerful cartel. J.P. Morgan would also invest in Thomas Edison as an inventor who advocated for direct current electricity while the famous inventor Nikola Tesla advocated for alternating current electricity and competed for the Niagara Falls contract against George Westinghouse. Nikola Tesla might have been protected by Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio and his death was shrouded in mystery due to the secretive nature of his work on the “Tesla Death Ray.” Theodore Roosevelt was a president different from “Silent Cal” (Calvin Coolidge) and Warren Harding who was engaged in “Teapot Dome Scandal” and also

from Woodrow Wilson (who delivered his “Fourteen Points” during World War I), and William Howard Taft (the only president who served as a Supreme Court justice after his presidency).

27.) The plaintiff argues that the sole defendant has violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Act because AT & T is trying to perform a corporate takeover of Time Warner, Inc. and Time Warner, Inc. is not even engaging in a “poison pill” mechanism to avert the potentially hostile takeover. If and when AT & T performs a merger and/or acquisition of Time Warner, Inc., the new conglomerate created proposes to favor the content of its “Internet Service Providers (ISP’s)” and to “slow down” or prevent access of internet users to other competitive websites such as YouTube/Vevo, Apple Music/itunes, Vimeo, Daily Motion, and/or MetaCafe. because of the fact that the plaintiff has many of his music videos on websites such as YouTube/Vevo, itunes, and Vimeo, the plaintiff asserts that his content with be negatively affected by the practice of AT & T favoring the content of its ISP’s given that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and its chairman Ajit Pai recently repealed the “net neutrality” laws and are presumably modifying the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Federal Register to reflect these new codifications of law (which are being opposed by many liberal members of Congress).

**X.) COUNT SIX: VIOLATION OF THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT**

28.) According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act was enacted in order to ensure that there is perfect competition in every market as opposed to there being a monopoly or oligopoly caused by cartels with regards to price-fixing. The concept of Anti-Trust Law was created during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt who was with the "Rough Riders" during the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War in a land where the indigenous hero Hatuey and the Arawak and Taino Indians originally took residence. Theodore Roosevelt was a "trust-buster" who fought the cartel created by J.P. Morgan (over banking), Andrew Carnegie (over the steel industry), Cornelius Vanderbilt (over the railway industry which nowadays seems to be controlled by the "Oracle of Omaha" Warren Buffett and his company Berkshire Hathaway), Henry Ford (over the automotive industry), and John D. Rockefeller (over the oil industry). According to many conspiracy theorists, John D. Rockefeller was one of the members of the Illuminati in addition to the Rothschild family (Jewish banking family in Europe) and perhaps the Hapsburgs. Theodore Roosevelt became president after William McKinley was assassinated and J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and John D. Rockefeller (with his company Standard Oil which would later become the subject of a tax law case known as *Eisner v. Macomber*, 252 U.S. 189 (1920)) take credit for putting William McKinley in office to win against their competitor William Jennings

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29.) The plaintiff argues that the sole defendant has violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act because AT & T is trying to perform a corporate takeover of Time Warner, Inc. and Time Warner, Inc. is not even engaging in a “poison pill” mechanism to avert the potentially hostile takeover. If and when AT & T performs a merger and/or acquisition of Time Warner, Inc., the new conglomerate created proposes to favor the content of its “Internet Service Providers (ISP’s)” and to “slow down” or prevent access of internet users to other competitive websites such as YouTube/Vevo, Apple Music/itunes, Vimeo, Daily Motion, and/or MetaCafe. because of the fact that the

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**XI.) COUNT SEVEN: VIOLATION OF THE ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT**

30.) The Robinson-Patman Act was enacted to deal with price-fixing by cartels, oligopolies, and/or monopolies in certain industries and so it is indirectly related to Anti-Trust Law enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Bureau of Economics and Bureau of Consumer Protection at the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The concept of Anti-Trust Law was created during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt who was with the "Rough Riders" during the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War in a land where the indigenous hero Hatuey and the Arawak and Taino Indians originally took residence. Theodore Roosevelt was a "trust-buster" who fought the cartel created by J.P. Morgan (over banking), Andrew Carnegie (over the steel industry), Cornelius Vanderbilt (over the railway industry which nowadays seems to be controlled by the "Oracle of Omaha")

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and William Howard Taft (the only president who served as a Supreme Court justice after his presidency).

31.) The plaintiff argues that the sole defendant has violated the Robinson-Patman Act because AT & T is trying to perform a corporate takeover of Time Warner, Inc. and Time Warner, Inc. is not even engaging in a “poison pill” mechanism to avert the potentially hostile takeover. If and when AT & T performs a merger and/or acquisition of Time Warner, Inc., the new conglomerate created proposes to favor the content of its “Internet Service Providers (ISP’s)” and to “slow down” or prevent access of internet users to other competitive websites such as YouTube/Vevo, Apple Music/itunes, Vimeo, Daily Motion, and/or MetaCafe. because of the fact that the plaintiff has many of his music videos on websites such as YouTube/Vevo, itunes, and Vimeo, the plaintiff asserts that his content will be negatively affected by the practice of AT & T favoring the content of its ISP’s given that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and its chairman Ajit Pai recently repealed the “net neutrality” laws and are presumably modifying the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Federal Register to reflect these new codifications of law (which are being opposed by many liberal members of Congress).

**XII.) COUNT EIGHT: VIOLATION OF THE MAGNUSON-MOSS ACT**

32.) The Magnuson-Moss Act is related to warranties and it is indirectly associated with the Robinson-Patman Act, Clayton Anti-Trust Act, and Sherman Anti-Trust Act according to the plaintiff in the present case at bar. The concept of Anti-Trust Law was created during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt who was with the “Rough Riders” during the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War in a land where the indigenous hero Hatuey and the Arawak and Taino Indians originally took residence. Theodore Roosevelt was a “trust-buster” who fought the cartel created by J.P. Morgan (over banking), Andrew Carnegie (over the steel industry), Cornelius Vanderbilt (over the railway industry which nowadays seems to be controlled by the “Oracle of Omaha” Warren Buffett and his company Berkshire Hathaway), Henry Ford (over the automotive industry), and John D. Rockefeller (over the oil industry). According to many conspiracy theorists, John D. Rockefeller was one of the members of the Illuminati in addition to the Rothschild family (Jewish banking family in Europe) and perhaps the Hapsburgs. Theodore Roosevelt became president after William McKinley was assassinated and J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and John D. Rockefeller (with his company Standard Oil which would later become the subject of a tax law case known as Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189 (1920)) take credit for putting William McKinley in office to win against their competitor William Jennings Bryan who was attempting to “take



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33.) The plaintiff argues that the sole defendant has violated the Magnuson-Moss Act because AT & T is trying to perform a corporate takeover of Time Warner, Inc. and Time Warner, Inc. is not even engaging in a “poison pill” mechanism to avert the potentially hostile takeover. If and when AT & T performs a merger and/or acquisition of Time Warner, Inc., the new conglomerate created proposes to favor the content of its “Internet Service Providers (ISP’s)” and to “slow down” or prevent access of internet users to other competitive websites such as YouTube/Vevo, Apple Music/itunes, Vimeo, Daily Motion, and/or MetaCafe. because of the fact that the

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### **XIII.) PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, the plaintiff is requesting a remedy at law in the form of a judgment in the amount of \$250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars). This remedy at law is appropriate when considering that the defendant has committed a material breach of contract and the following torts: negligence, tortious interference with business relations/contracts, intentional infliction of emotional distress (IIED). The plaintiff asserts that the defendant is not protected by the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) and/or the Eleventh Amendment doctrine of sovereign immunity.

Accordingly, the plaintiff is also suing for damages (i.e. remedies at law) because of the fact that the sole defendant has violated the following provisions of "black-letter law" or statutory law: Magnuson-Moss Act, Robinson-Patman Act, Clayton

Anti-Trust Act, and Sherman Anti-Trust Act. In asserting this “prayer for relief,” the plaintiff states, avers, and alleges the following:

A.) The remedy at law in the form of a judgment in the amount of \$250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) would be appropriately considered to be punitive, compensatory, treble, actual, presumed, and special damages for the defendants’ commission of the following torts: negligence, intentional infliction of emotional distress (IIED), tortious interference with business relations/contracts.

B.) The remedy at law in the form of a judgment in the amount of \$250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) would also be considered to be expectation, reliance, restitution, incidental, and consequential damages for the defendant’s commission of a material breach of contract.

C.) The remedy at law in the amount of \$250,000 would also be considered as punitive, compensatory, actual, presumed, special, and treble damages for the fact that the sole defendant has violated the following provisions of “black-letter law” or federal statutory law creating a “federal question” for the purposes of this current litigation: Magnuson-Moss Act, Robinson-Patman Act, Clayton Anti-Trust Act, and Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Needless to say, the plaintiff has standing, causation, and redressability to file these current causes of action as this is not an amicus curiae or “friend of the court” pleading or appellate brief. The current case at bar involves is

ripe and not moot and does not involve the application of an ex post facto law or bill of attainder. It also does not involve a non-justiciable "political question" or the rendering of an advisory opinion.

D.) The plaintiff is also requesting the equitable remedy of an injunction or specific performance mandating that the plaintiff be allowed to get a free Android and/or iphone if he switches his cell-phone service from Metro PCS to AT & T.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ronald Satish Emrit", written over a horizontal line.

Ronald Satish Emrit

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## CIVIL COVER SHEET

4-18CV0090 0

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

## I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Ronald Satish Emrit

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff

Tarrant County

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Ronald Satish Emrit (pro se) (301) 537-8474  
8756 Las Vegas Ct. #2023, Fort Worth, TX 7616

## DEFENDANTS

AT&amp;T and Time Warner Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

Dallas County

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

AT&T and Time Warner, Inc.  
211 South Akard St. (210)  
Dallas TX 75202 821-4105

## II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

## III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State ☒ 1 PTF ☐ 1 DEF Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State ☐ 4 PTF ☒ 4 DEF
- Citizen of Another State ☐ 2 PTF ☐ 2 DEF Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State ☐ 5 PTF ☐ 5 DEF
- Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country ☐ 3 PTF ☐ 3 DEF Foreign Nation ☐ 6 PTF ☐ 6 DEF

## IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability <b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <b>LABOR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act <b>IMMIGRATION</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) <b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
<b>REAL PROPERTY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<b>PRISONER PETITIONS</b> <b>Habeas Corpus:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <b>Other:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

## V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

## VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversion):

Clayton Antitrust Act, Sherman Act - Trust Act, Robinson-Patman Act  
Brief description of cause: Defendant has intentions of creating an oligopoly/carte

## VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

\$250,000

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

## VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

N/A

DOCKET NUMBER

N/A

DATE

2/3/2018

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Ronald Satish Emrit (pro se)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

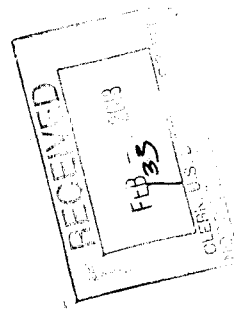
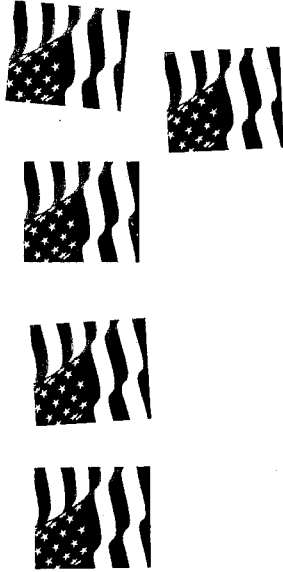
AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

Ronald Satish Emrit  
8756 Las Vegas Court  
Apartment # 2023  
Fort Worth, TX 76116



Attn: Clerk of the Court  
U.S. District Court of  
Northern Texas  
501 West 10th Street  
Room 310  
Fort Worth, TX 76102-3673

